

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

ENTHUSIASM LACKING AT THEM ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE.

Synopsis of the Meetings Held up to Saturday.—The People Don't Seem to be Much Interested and Few of Them Attend.

KINGSTREE, June 23.—The candidates for the State offices spoke here to-day to a crowd of not more than 250 people. The first speaker of the day was

MR. JAMES R. HARRISON, of Greenville, a candidate for Governor. Mr. Harrison alluded to the great privilege that was secured to all candidates in the fact that everybody votes on every question. He deplored the fact that he was not personally known to the people of this section, but he hoped to know them well after this.

Mr. Harrison talked for half an hour and his remarks were chiefly to show his ability to handle the wheel of the ship of State. He spoke of his service in the General Assembly, and said that he was sure that he had had more experience than either of his opponents in the race. He was running for the office, not because he had been requested to run by so many people, but because he believed he would make South Carolina an efficient executive officer.

Mr. Harrison said he was not opposed to education, higher, lower or middle. But some of the institutions were costing more than they should. He then made a talk about Clemson and said he wanted it made a strictly technological school. He did not see the wisdom in continuing the preparatory school in the South Carolina College or any other institution of higher education. He said if elected he would endeavor to give them a business administration. Prosperity was increasing in the State. He saw no reason why South Carolina should not go forward in the line of prosperity, and if elected he would shape the administration to that end.

In regard to the dispensary he would say he voted for it. It was an experiment. We are leaping in the dark, and it was still imperfect. If elected he would endeavor to perfect the system, so that it will receive the entire support of the State. A step in the right direction was taken when the board of control was taken over by the State department. The divorce of the law from politics was soon to follow.

GEN. W. H. ELLERBEE, a candidate for Governor, was the next speaker. He said that he liked to fight, but he couldn't think of jumping on the venerable gentlemen who opposed him. Anyway he didn't need to. He believed the boys were with him. A little joking was indulged in between Gen. Ellerbe and Mr. McLaurin and the good natured banter brought out the first demonstration of the day in shape of a hearty laugh. He paid a pretty compliment to "Curly-headed Johnnie," and was heartily applauded.

Gen. Ellerbe then launched into Col. Harrison on account of his attack on Clemson. Col. Harrison had unintentionally, he was sure, stated that the running expenses of Clemson had been about \$85,000 for the past year. He then read the statement of the board of trustees, which showed that \$50,256 of that amount had been put into permanent improvements, enlarging the mechanical department, putting in new machinery, new outfitting for the dairy, repairing and newly equipping the recitation rooms, etc. Had his hearers been to Clemson? It was a fine institution a big thing. A voice: "Nobody but the rich can get in there."

"No, sir. It is for the poor man's sons."

Gen. Ellerbe went on to tell how that to abolish one institution might mean to abolish all and it might even destroy the public school system. There was no telling where a "pulling down" policy might end. Education was to be desired above many things. The colored people now seem to be making greater efforts to educate their children than the whites. The educated mind must control and unless the poor men's sons are educated where will we be?

Gen. Ellerbe talked a little about the dispensary law and gave his views on the silver question. The salvation of the country was the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He said he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but had never been a Cleveland Democrat.

The next speaker was the picturesque Reformer of Reformers, G. WALT WHITMAN.

He came to the line at a canter and curvetted, pranced and danced before the audience. He shouted himself hoarse, wilted his collar and amused the crowd considerably.

Mr. Whitman said: "I am in this race for your people's good. It was said once that I was worth \$50,000. I tell you I am paying my expenses with money that I borrowed, and which is secured by a mortgage on my home. If I am nominated I shall have to get somebody to pay for my tickets. I want to put these papers against what has been said. (Here Mr. Whitman distributed a number of his circulars, signed "True Reformers.") He said that Ellerbe had spoken of ringsters. When they got up into Union County he would show that Ellerbe was the biggest of all ringsters.

Mr. Whitman then walked into Tillman, and a voice in the audience suggested that Tillman would be President. "I hope he will be President, and I hope if he is made President he will be so filled with the grace of God that he will be more able to resist the wiles of the gold bugs than the papsters of South Carolina."

"Ellerbe has said that he can stay at home and be elected. How is that? Who has told him this? Is he swinging tight on B. R. Tillman's coat tail? Or is he hanging to John Gary Evans' coat tail, and is John Gary swinging tight to Tillman's coat tail? (Laughter.)"

Mr. Whitman said that the promises of Tillman have not been carried out. He said that taxes had been raised and that if the higher institutions were closed in two years the people would be around up in a worse

Divine wrath upon his good right arm when it should not strike out for South Carolina.

DUNCAN SCORES EVANS.
Mr. J. T. Duncan, of Newberry, a candidate for United States Senator, was introduced and made a few introductory remarks. He said he had entered the race from a sense of duty. Two years ago he was against Ellerbe. He went to the Legislature a John Gary Evans man. To-day he had changed views. Governor Evans had said that he would not refer again to the matter brought up yesterday unless assailed. His remarks were then substantially as follows:

Tillman has answered in a previous campaign. He answers again for himself, admitting that he and Dr. Bates failed in this attempt to refund and, of course, had no opportunity to divide the six months' interest. Mr. Rhind, on the recommendation of Governor Evans, then a member of the Legislature, was employed as broker in the refunding, not withstanding the fact that other brokers were previously engaged in the business. From Mr. Rhind's testimony we see that "he (Evans) has been working with me from the start on this thing." Now, the question for Governor Evans to answer is: Is this true? Did you have a contract, agreement or understanding with Rhind from the beginning, and what part of the spoils were you to receive?

The admission on your part (that in 1893, while Senator, you were engaged by Mr. Rhind to conduct this case in the Maryland Court, for the division, it seems of a small remainder, amounting, I believe, to fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars,) was clearly given yesterday. Will you tell us what part of this amount you are to receive?

Furthermore, can you tell us what became of the main sum, amounting, in round numbers, to a little more than seventy-five thousand dollars? This being the 14 per cent which Rhind was to receive.

What part of this amount, if any, have you received?

Governor Evans, this being a question in which every South Carolinian is interested, would it not be possible for you to procure a full account, or the check book or original memorandum from your friend and client, Mr. Rhind? This would settle the question, and do you not owe as much to your people?

That you occupy an entirely different position to either Senator Tillman or Dr. Bates is evident to all. This is evidenced by Senator Tillman's statement in the newspapers of yesterday, being the same as given by him in the campaign of 1894 as to his relation to the matter. He leaves you to do, if you can, just what he has done in showing his innocence. Let us ask you this question, Mr. Evans: Is it not fair for us to presume from your admission on yesterday that you asked of Governor Tillman pay for conducting an agreed case, that you would ask Mr. Rhind when securing for him this undertaking a proportionate fee to the size of the undertaking?

Tillman said to you: "You owed these services to the State and were entitled to no pay," but that he paid you \$50 for expenses. Has your expense account been presented to Mr. Rhind?

Governor Evans: Who is your authority for that?

Mr. Duncan: Governor Tillman is my authority.

All your explanation about the refunding of the debt and the benefit received thereby for the State is interesting, but irrelevant to the point at hand.

Now, I reiterate my statement that Mr. Evans's management of affairs has been a failure. The bickering and strife engendered thereby can only be undone by his passing from the scene of action as a politician in this State.

In my inadvertent statement of yesterday that you did not have the friendship, confidence or support of the other members of the Administration, I may have created a wrong impression. I do not mean to say that the other members of the Administration are fighting you; indeed, I am assured they are not; but each man is conducting his own campaign as he sees proper and will not interfere or take sides in the issue between ourselves. That your Administration has been a terrible failure shall prove.

Mr. Duncan alluded to the circular letter to State dispensers requiring them to give surety bonds, and that the Governor's brother was the agent of the surety company.

A voice: "That's a lie."

Mr. Duncan: "Is the dispenser here? Is that not a fact?"

Dispenser Stuts: "Yes, I got the circular."

Mr. Duncan also alluded to the requirement of the dispensers to insure with companies represented by Barney Evans.

GOV. EVANS SPEAKS.
Governor John Gary Evans followed Mr. Duncan. He said that this was the first time that the people had a right to select by their own votes their United States Senator. He said that Mr. Duncan had not put forth one reason why he should be Senator, but had only said that he should not be. It seems as though I was running on my good character, and that Mr. Duncan was running on my bad character. For God's sake, let me take my good character in the Senate with me. Governor Evans said he knew he had tread on some toes during his Administration, but it was only for the good of the people in general. Tillman, he said, had never seen his statement in regard to the bond matter. He did not know that Mr. Duncan was a candidate for the Senate until yesterday. He denied flatly that Tillman had ever said any such thing as that "he should do that much for the State." The News and Courier and all of the Anti papers had slandered his Administration, but he did not hope to please them.

When I was first elected I went to Charleston, and they made the dearest set you ever saw against me. If I had chosen to be untrue to you I could now have the vote of Charleston in my pocket. But I did not so choose, and I have carried firmly and pure the banner placed in my hand by B. R. Tillman.

Mr. Duncan has said that my Administration has been a failure. It is a dirty bird that will foul its own nest—and yet I must tell you that Mr. Duncan and two of his brothers are drawing their living from the Administration. I don't understand why he should be so sore about the dispensary.

Mr. Duncan said I went on my knees to Judge Goff. The facts are that I wrote to Goff the most scathing letter. If there is any one man we did do up it was Judge Goff.

Governor Evans said that the changes recommended in the dispensary law, change in the board, were in the best of his judgment.

Governor Evans then asked Mr. L. R. Cooper to read the recommendations in these matters to the last Legislature.

In the matter of the circulars to the dispensers Governor Evans denied any knowledge of them. It was true that his brother was agent for an insurance company. Why not? He was free to carry on what business he chose. But he (Evans) had nothing to do with the matter.

The Administration has been attacked by Duncan and called a failure. I have convicted violators of the dispensary law in Charleston, and put them under a metropolitan police system, and I will keep them there until they learn to enforce the dispensary law. I have given them honest juries, and seven blind tigers pleaded guilty yesterday. The dispensary law is certainly not a failure.

The statement read at the Manning meeting was read, with explanations and interpolations. He spoke or read for over two hours, and had the closest attention. His remarks were very personal, calling Mr. Duncan "Johnnie" and making great sport of the side remarks made by several enthusiastic and possibly not too sober listeners. His remarks were often punctuated with applause and laughter.

After Governor Evans sat down Mr. Duncan was allowed a few minutes for reply to a new matter brought out. He said that there was much in reserve but that there were many other meetings, and they should be told yet. The Governor had hedged and avoided the questions propounded and had accredited all the good that had been done to his own personal efforts. There was not time now to answer the Governor and show wherein he avoided the issues brought up—but at another time he would say more. Mr. Duncan was only allowed ten minutes and had hardly gotten started when time was called upon him.

The Hon. John L. McLaurin, a candidate for Congress from the 6th district was introduced and made a short and humorous talk.

OTHER SPEECHES.
Following Mr. McLaurin were Comptroller General Norton, Lieutenant Governor Timman, Superintendent of Education Mayfield, Mr. T. C. Robinson, Mr. M. R. Cooper and the Hon. M. B. McSweeney, made five-minute talks. The time allowed gave only a chance for a few pleasant words. Comptroller General Norton is a candidate for re-election. The Hon. W. H. Timmerman is a candidate for State Treasurer. Superintendent of Education Mayfield is candidate for re-election. Mr. Robinson is a candidate for Superintendent of Education. Mr. Cooper is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Col. M. B. McSweeney, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made a pointed and well connected talk, which was carefully and attentively listened to. He said that South Carolina's condition today was greatly in advance of the past in both commercial and educational advantages, and that progress was to be seen on every hand. He believed in presenting these facts, and not insinuating as to the failures of the Administration, and said that if he was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor he would impartially discharge the duties devolving upon him. He hoped when the primary was ended and the ticket nominated that the white people of South Carolina would be united, and that good feeling would exist.

Adt. Gen. Watts, a candidate for re-election, said that he desired to thank the people for the handsome vote given in the last election. There had been some signs of mud slinging, but he had no idea of doing any of that kind of work. He had been charged with being "young." He was proud of it, and he would recall to the youths present that their fathers were no older than he when they went in the war for Southern rights.

Gen. R. N. Richbourg, also a candidate for Adjutant and Inspector General, spoke next. He said he had been long in service, in war and peace. His remarks were about identical with those made at Manning yesterday.

Question by Gen. Watts: "Didn't you in 1890 run on the Haskellite ticket?"

Gen. Richbourg: "Yes, but didn't you vote for Bratton?"

Gen. Watts: "No, sir; I did not."

Gen. Richbourg said that he had heard Gen. Watts say so.

Gen. Richbourg returned to the audience and said it was very hard to be interrupted by a boy. Gen. Watts, he said, had received his education at the hands of the taxpayers. He had obligated himself to teach two years in the public schools and had not done so.

Gen. Watts produced a document with a red seal and asked Gen. Richbourg to read it, but this he declined to do. He continued saying that he was annoyed by the impertinence of this youth. He had sons as old as Gen. Watts.

Gen. Watts: (aside) And the pity is that they are not Reformers.

After Gen. Richbourg sat down Gen. Watts asked to be allowed to say something, but the chairman announced that the meeting was adjourned.

Gen. Watts then read for the benefit of the newspaper men the paper he had offered Gen. Richbourg. It was a certificate from Superintendent of Education Rice, releasing him from service in the public schools. It was dated 1890 and sealed officially. It was 4:30 o'clock and everybody was quite ready for dinner. The campaign party will go to Georgetown tonight.

In the opening of the meeting the absence of Messrs. Tompkins, Barber, and Wellborn were noted, the former on account of illness and the last two named on account of business engagements.

THE GEORGETOWN MEETING.
GEORGETOWN, June 24.—As at Kingstree the crowd was small. The meeting was called to order at 12:30 o'clock. The first speaker was Col. M. B. McSweeney, for lieutenant governor, who made a short speech. The office he sought was not one requiring much speech-making, but he would promise to serve as a business man and perform his duties faithfully. Mr. Cooper was absent, and Mr. McSweeney magnanimously announced his

candidacy for him.

Gen. Richbourg for Adjutant General followed. He gave his experience and said he felt that entitled him to as much claim to this office as a few years' course at a military school. He was 52 years old, his opponent 27. He had never held a public office for profit, while Mr. Watts had ten years of public pay. He thought he could wait awhile now.

Gen. Watts, for Adjutant General, was confident of his friends here. His record was known, and what he had done for the unorganized militia which he found on coming into office was known.

Mr. T. C. Robinson, for Superintendent of Education, thought Mr. Mayfield made too many claims and was too greedy. Mr. Mayfield claimed credit for everything done by the Reform party, from the building of the Clemson College down. He was the only State officer elected in 1890 who had not retired and given place for others. If he was modest he would retire and not ask a fourth time for re-election.

Mr. Mayfield being absent, Dr. Timmerman, the only candidate for Treasurer, was introduced. He was not going to abuse the other fellow, he said, because he was absent. But, exclaimed the Doctor, if there was another fellow, I would be the last man in the State to ride into office by pulling down others. I stand on my own good name and not in tainting others.

Mr. Norton, unopposed for comptroller general, told a story, and spoke of the hospitality of Georgetown, a hospitality which, by the way, cannot be told of too often nor be too gratefully acknowledged.

Chairman Ward, in reference to Mr. Norton's joke, made a pleasant hit on the dispensary, and then introduced Governor Evans as the next speaker.

Governor Evans excused himself for making a short speech, saying his throat was sore. He spoke in a conversational tone, going at once into the bond matter, and in condensed form giving his bond statement. He had asked at each meeting, said the governor, for an honest man who believed him guilty after hearing his statement to hold up his hand. Not one had been held up.

Just then a young man standing 15 feet in front of the governor, held up his right hand.

"Do you believe me guilty?" asked the governor.

The citizen nodded his head.

Governor Evans—Why, you have not heard my case and are willing to convict before the evidence. Well, I am satisfied with your verdict and vote. I cannot convince my enemies that I did not steal \$40,000 if I gave the evidence on a stack of Bibles. After further continuing in the bond matter, the governor turned to the citizen and asked if his explanation was not plain. The citizen replied that it was. He had understood the governor to ask any man believing him guilty to hold up his hand, and said the citizen, that being my belief at that time, I popped it up.

Governor Evans begged his pardon for what he had said, stating that the explanation had been perfectly satisfactory.

Governor Evans said "Bunch" McBoe had gone to Baltimore to look into this thing. "Bunch" was a pretty slick fellow and he was likely to find out anything. He had come back, so he was informed, and advised Butler not to take up the bond matter.

The testimony of Mr. Rhind showed that he had stated no one had any interest in his commission except himself. There were three fees—Bates, Evans and Venables, that had not.

Mr. Duncan was then introduced. He was sorry the governor was not able to do his best; three days more like yesterday—his best—would have defeated him. What the people wanted was a straight, unequivocal statement. The governor should have again referred to him as that "little fellow," that "little clerk," who dared to come here and criticize the governor. He comes here today saying he will pitch his campaign on a high, honorable plane, when he has used sneers and abuse for me on the stand. (Cheers.)

In reference to his being "kicked out of the legislature for holding two offices," Mr. Duncan said there were 25 men in the legislature under the same circumstances as himself, and 23 had held on. This had been a very significant matter.

Mr. Duncan explained that when he accepted the clerkship in the secretary of state's office, he had been told he need not resign from the house.

In answer to a question, the governor stated that there was about \$48,000 undivided in the Baltimore court.

"Then," said Duncan, "there must have already been a division." He wanted an answer to this question, asked already and not answered: "Did you have any agreement, understanding or contract from the beginning to divide the spoils?" We want to know it.

Mr. Duncan said that the governor, as a member of a very important board borrowed money to increase the capacity of the asylum, borrowed money at not less than 6 per cent, and loaned sinking fund money at less interest, simply borrowed back the State's money at interest.

In reference to that dispensary bill, Mr. Duncan said Barber had told him the governor had drawn it.

Governor Evans—Mr. Barber told me he had not said so.

Mr. Duncan—He told me at Manning it was so and I can get a statement from him.

Governor Evans—Get the proof, I say it's untrue.

Mr. Duncan—I have as much right to be believed as you. Barber told me it was true; he was on his way to your room, and I believe as an honest man that he told you the same thing.

Governor Evans, in reply, called on Mr. Duncan for an explanation of the statement made by him that he (Duncan) had told him something to make him amiable.

Mr. Duncan said it was in relation to the last race for judge in the legislature. That after he had told the governor his course in opposing certain men was making enemies, he had gone and made his peace with them.

The governor said he had done no such. It was a lie.

The candidates for Governor then spoke and the meeting adjourned.

A Crooked Cashier.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 23.—Archibald Brady, cashier of the Charlotte Loan and Savings Bank, has a shortage on his books of about \$4,500. It has been made good by Mr. Brady's relatives. He has been removed as cashier and the solvency of the bank is not affected in the least.

THE CAMPAIGN AT CONWAY.

FEW PRESENT AND BUT SLIGHT INTEREST WAS MANIFESTED.

The Governor's Brother Creates Quite a Ripple in a Prosale Meeting by Denouncing Certain Statements as Lies.

CONWAY, S. C., June 25.—The campaign meeting here to-day was held in the court house and there were not more than 200 citizens of the "Independent Republic" present. The day was fearfully hot and the court house was crowded it was anything but pleasant to the speakers or audience.

The gubernatorial candidates had the call today. Mr. John R. Harrison was the first introduced. He was gratified at visiting the capital of the independent republic of Horry. Mr. Harrison made reference to an alleged political combine in South Carolina. He did not say there was such a combine nor that it was not. He would only say that such a combine could not be successful if the people did not permit it. Mr. Harrison maintained that taxes had not been reduced and said that while the levy might be the same as 10 years ago \$20,000,000 had been added to the taxable property on the books.

Mr. Ellerbe began by saying there were insinuations made about a ring. He wanted to say, once for all, that he had never made any combination with any one, nor promised as much as a clerkship. If he had to barter and trade to get the great office of governor of South Carolina he would go back to his plantation in the sand hills of Marion before he would accept it.

In reference to abolishing the colleges, Mr. Ellerbe asked the people not to listen to the arguments of the demagogue who came before them promising to reduce their taxes by so doing. If the higher institutions of learning were not doing efficient work tear them down, but do not attack them on the ground of economy. It would reduce taxes but a few cents per capita to tear down the South Carolina college and the citadel.

Mr. G. Walt Whitman was the third and last candidate for governor, and he made the crowd laugh by his peculiar style. He asked yesterday that this campaign be conducted on a decent basis; now was it decent for a man to get up here and call him a demagogue?

He felt more at home here; Georgetown had been too much like an iceberg. It was made up of aristocrats and niggers, and with all due respect, he didn't like either of them. Returning to Mr. Ellerbe's speech, he said "That calf calls me a demagogue. Now let me tell you about him. He sucked paw four years ago, has been out of it for two years now and wants to get a suck again."

Col. M. B. McSweeney, candidate for lieutenant governor, referred to the absence of his competitor and friend, Mr. Cooper, who had been called home on important business. He said that it was a source of great pleasure for him to meet the good people of Horry county, whose history for white supremacy and home rule was known throughout the State. Even during the dark days of Radical misrule this proud little county was controlled by her own sons, and the negro and carpetbagger were kept in the rear. The office to which I aspire, said Col. McSweeney, is one of honor and dignity. There is no profit in it; in fact, the expense of the campaign will amount to more than the entire pay during the session of the legislature, but any man in the State might feel proud to be lieutenant governor of this grand old State. If elected, he promised to impartially discharge every trust and do his duty. Col. McSweeney believed in giving every poor boy and girl in the State an opportunity to procure an education. He wanted better school houses, competent teachers and greater opportunity for educational advancement given to children living outside of incorporated towns. Let the institutions of higher learning alone. Let us build up, and not pull down. He hoped the day would be distant when the people would be united, all bitter feeling pass away, and character and competency be the first consideration for official position.

Mr. Duncan, for the Senate, made his first appearance before the people of Horry. He would, he said, as his record had been attacked at Kingstree, giving a brief sketch of his career—saying his public and private life was open to the world from the cradle to the present time. Was sorry he could not go into national issues, the most vital of which was the issue of bonds, an issue which must be stopped. As to State bonds, he referred to their refunding, and said he had no proof, nor had the people, of crooked transactions, but the people of the State had the right to have the proof that there was no crookedness. Only the governor and Colden Rhind knew these things. He had asked the governor again and again to answer whether or not he had an agreement with Rhind to divide the commissions. The governor had not answered; he might do so satisfactorily at some future time. There was a plain question, and when it was answered he would have more to say.

The governor he held responsible for the cancelling of insurance on all stock in the State and county dispensaries, which stocks were immediately reinsured by his brother in the companies for which he had the agency.

Mr. B. B. Evans, the brother of the governor referred to, who was in the audience, exclaimed, "That's a lie."

"Do you say you hold me responsible for that action of the board, Mr. Duncan?" quired the governor.

Mr. Duncan replied in the affirmative.

Continuing, Mr. Duncan said that furthermore the new board, of which Col. Willie Jones was chairman, had sent to the dispensers notice that they should give bond in security companies, and that in each envelope in which these orders were sent was enclosed a blank form of insurance in the company represented by Mr. Barney Evans, with the request to "fill in and return" that when the dispensary board heard of the improper use made of their action they immediately recalled the circular requiring the dispensers to insure.

Mr. B. B. Evans called to Mr. Duncan. Mr. Duncan said he would talk to the governor.

Mr. B. B. Evans: "Then, before this audience, I pronounce that statement a damn lie, and he can see me outside this hall."

"Sit down, Barney," said the governor, "I will answer him."

Governor Evans began his speech

by saying that he had not known of any enmity of Mr. Duncan to him till he appeared on the stump. Mr. Duncan had been to his house, acting in the capacity of a sort of courier, bringing up the boys to see Ben Tillman and himself. Mr. Duncan made insinuations against him and told them to their teeth that he had no proof. By that he admits that he is a slanderer.

"But the milk in the coconut," said Governor Evans, "was about the dispensary. Somehow and for some reason there had been opposition to putting the dispensary on an honest plane. Another matter that troubled some people was that he had been watching too close."

It was an infernal lie that he had ever cancelled one dollar's worth of insurance on any dispensary. There had been some complaint about his brother having some insurance, and they said they were going to take it away from him. He had asked them why, and the reply was that he had been talking about them so much. He told them that his brother had as much right to talk of them as anyone else, and that it was healthy.

As to that circular requiring dispensers to give bonds, it was sent out by the new board three months after his connection with the dispensary had ceased. He knew nothing of it. The circular and the recall to which Mr. Duncan referred were read. They were signed by Col. Willie Jones, chairman; and the recall stated that dispensers would not be required to give bonds until July.

Referring to the bond matter, Governor Evans said he had been Rhind's counselor from first to last, and never had there been mentioned a fixed fee or commission. All that Duncan had to say against him was that he should not have taken a fee in the case because he was a State senator. If lawyers in the legislature did not take such cases they would starve. "Do you think Mr. Duncan would have taken it if he had had the chance? He would have grabbed it like a red-bellied perch takes a wasp."

Governor Evans then read from the State, where, when Mr. Duncan was in the legislature he had, in a debate with Col. Haskell, said the commissions proposed to be allowed for bonds should not be hampered.

Mr. Duncan, said Governor Evans, laid stress on his asking Governor Tillman for a fee. Now, if he expected to get a commission from Rhind or anyone would he have asked Tillman for a fee, or even for his expenses?

Mr. Duncan had asked where the other part of the commission had gone. He had read the papers the last week and must have seen that a New York broker got \$25,000, another broker had gotten \$5,000, and Mr. Rhind himself \$5,000 three years ago.

Referring to the candidacy of Judge Earle, Governor Evans said it was not fair for him to ask them to vote for him and not come here, meet him and talk to them. He should resign his judgeship, or let him appoint some one to sit in his stead while he was on the stump.

Mr. Duncan, in reply, said that in round numbers the commissions allowed for refunding the bonds were \$118,000; of this amount \$35,000 had been accounted for as disposed of. There was said to be \$43,000 locked up in court; where was the difference?

Governor Evans—Don't you know the syndicate got the balance?

Mr. Duncan replied that he was glad to know that much had been accounted for. Turning to Mr. B. B. Evans, Mr. Duncan said:

"Mr. Evans, you have heretofore insured the dispensaries?"

Mr. Evans—I have.

Mr. Duncan—Did you enclose application blanks of your companies in those letters containing that circular to the dispensers?

Mr. Evans—I did not.

Mr. Duncan—Did you have them enclosed?

Mr. Evans—I did not.

Mr. Duncan—Mr. Dispenser; is he in the hall?

Mr. Evans—The blanks were sent by the dispensary. The clerk asked me for them, as I am representing the only surety company doing business in the State.

Mr. Duncan—Who was it asked you for them?

Mr. Evans—The clerk, Mr. Scroggs. Mr. Duncan said he would prove by Mr. Elfrid that Governor Evans wanted to get back on the board of control of the dispensary.

Gen. Watts, the next speaker, said he was willing to leave his fortunes in the hands of old Confederate soldiers.

Gen. Watts was followed by